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SPECIMENS OF *APTINOTHRIPS* IN DR. H. PRIESNER'S COLLECTION (THYSANOPTERA : TEREBRANTIA)

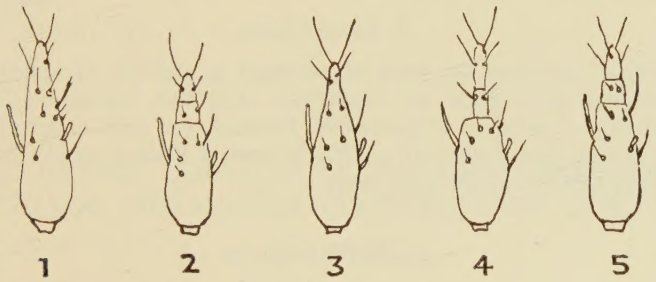
E. R. Speyer, M.A., F.R.E.S.

In my paper on the genus *Aptinothrips* (*Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.*, **83** : 483–508) allusion is made to the generous offer of Dr. Priesner to send me his collection of specimens belonging to this genus. The offer has now been realised, and, in giving this account, I tender to Dr. Priesner my sincerest thanks.

The collection comprises specimens of *A. rufus*, *A. elegans*, and *A. stylifer* from Jugoslavia (Ragusa) and Hungary (Simontornya); *A. rufus*, *A. stylifer*, and *A. karnyi* from the Austrian highlands (Salzburg, Dachstein, Linz); *A. rufus* from Spiekeroog, East Frisian Islands, and a single specimen of the latter species from Virginia, U.S.A., from Dr. Hood's collection. The most interesting specimens are :

A. rufus (Gmel.) Hal.

A female imago in which the 6th joint of each antenna is twice divided distally, so that the antennae are in reality composed of 8 joints (fig. 2). The two distal joints do not, however, form a distinct style as in the species *A. stylifer* (fig. 4), or *A. karnyi* John (fig. 5). The specimen must certainly be referred to *A. rufus* from the characteristic chaetotaxy of the 2nd to 9th abdominal tergites.



Figs. 1–5.—*Aptinothrips*, ♀. × 350. Terminal joints of left antenna, from above. (1) *A. rufus* (Gmel.) Hal. Normal. (2) *A. rufus* (Gmel.) Hal. Abnormal (= f. *styligera* Pr.). (3) *A. elegans* Pr. (4) *A. stylifer* Tryb. (5) *A. karnyi* John.
Note the absence of one of the proximal setae in fig. 3.

The specimen, collected at Ragusa from grass (30.x.1918) is alluded to by Dr. Priesner (1926–28 : 159, pl. iii, fig. 41) under " forma *styligera*," and from the figure of the antenna, I hazarded a doubtful opinion (Speyer, *loc. cit.* : 493 and 498) that it might belong to the species *A. karnyi* ; this opinion now proves to be incorrect.

Male and female imagines collected in the East Frisian Islands (North-Sea) on *Psamma* (*Ammophila*) *arenaria* show little if any tendency to dark colouration. The dark form (= *nitidulus* Hal.) has been obtained by Dr. Morison principally from halophytes of the genera *Elymus*, *Glyceria*, *Juncus*, and *Poa*, and I can find no records of specimens collected by him from *Psamma*. It is possible, therefore, that this insect does not assume the dark colouration on the latter plant.

A. elegans Priesner.

Two female imagines of the "var. *mediterranea*" Pr. from Ragusa (30.x.1918) have the basal antennal joints shaped much as those of *A. rufus*. In addition to the characteristic chaetotaxy of the abdominal tergites and sternites, as exhibited by *A. elegans*, the specimens also differ from other known species of the genus in a small character of the chaetotaxy of the 6th antennal joint (fig. 3). Though a minute one, this characteristic is possibly a constant one, and lends additional support to my contention that the shape of antennal joints is not a character which can be relied upon for the separation of species.

A. stylifer Trybom.

The very rare male imago is represented by two specimens, one from Simontomya, Hungary (26.vii.1926) on *Trifolium repens*, and the other from Puchenauer Groben, near Linz, Austria (9.vi.1920) on grass. Both specimens are structurally identical with those collected by Dr. G. Morison (Speyer, *loc. cit.* : 502) in Scotland.

A female imago from Linz (18.v.1918) is referred by Dr. Priesner to "forma *intermedia*" (Priesner, 1926–28 : 159) : the joints of the left antenna, except for the proximal two, are very much deformed : the left antenna is normal, except that the division between the two joints of the terminal style is indistinct. This is merely a case of antennal deformation, a condition which is very frequent amongst the majority of species of this genus.

A. karnyi John.

Two female imagines are present amongst a number of specimens of *A. stylifer* collected from grass at Dachstein, Austrian highlands (2.viii.1920). This record from Austria is of particular interest, the only other specimens as yet known having been collected in 1927 in central France by the late O. John, who described the species in that year.

Reference.

Priesner, H., 1926–28, Thysanopt. Europ., Vienna.

A full list of the specimens received from Dr. Priesner is herewith appended.

Aptinothrips.

Identification of specimens in the collection of Dr. H. Priesner.

1. Ragusa, 30.x.18. Rasen.
   i. *A. stylifer* Tryb. Larva II. ii. *A. elegans* Pr. (var. *mediterranea* Pr.), ♀. iii. *A. rufus* (Gmel.) Hal. ♀. (= f. *styligera* Pr.). iv. *A. elegans* Pr. (var. *mediterranea* Pr.), ♀.

2. Simontornya, Hungary, 5.vii.1924. Rasen am Teichrand. *F. Pillich.*
   A. elegans Pr., ♀♀. *A. rufus* (Gmel.) Hal., ♀.
3. Simontornya, Hungary, 26.v.1924. *F. Pillich.*
   A. stylifer Tryb., 9 ♀♀.
4. Simontornya, Hungary, 1.iii.25. Rasen (xxix/6). *F. Pillich.*
   A. stylifer Tryb., ♀.
5. Simontornya, Hungary, 25.x.23. *Achillea asplenifolia. F. Pillich.*
   A. rufus (Gmel.) Hal., ♀♀.
6. Simontornya, Hungary, 12.x.1924. Rasen. *F. Pillich.*
   A. rufus (Gmel.) Hal., ♀. (Antennae monstrous.)
7. Simontornya, Hungary, 26.vii.1926. *Trifolium repens.*
   A. stylifer Tryb., ♂, ♀.
8. Dachstein (Simonyhütte) Oberösterreich, 2.viii.20, im Rasen.
   A. karnyi John, ♀♀. *A. stylifer* Tryb., ♀♀ (many).
9. Gleiwitzer Hütte, Salzburg, 11.viii.21, 2000 m., gek.
   A. stylifer Tryb., ♀.
10. Pfennigberg b. Linz. O-Österr., 18.v.18.
    A. stylifer Tryb., ♀. (Antennae monstrous : = f. *intermedia* Pr.)
11. Puchenauer Gr. b. Linz. Oberösterreich, 9.vi.1920, geketschert.
    A. stylifer Tryb., ♂. *A. rufus* (Gmel.) Hal., ♂.
12. Pöstlingbg. Linz. Oberösterreich, 19.vi.20, geketschert.
    A. stylifer Tryb., ♀.
13. Puchenauer Groben. Linz. Oberösterr., 9.vi.20, geketschert.
    A. rufus (Gmel.) Hal., ♂♂. Pupa, ♀.
14. Ibm. Heratinger–See Oberösterreich, 15.viii.19, geketschert.
    A. rufus (Gmel.) Hal., ♂.
15. Spiekeroog, Nordsee, 5.viii.1923. Ähren von *Ammophila.*
    A. rufus (Gmel.) Hal., 2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀.
16. Spickeroog, Nordsee, 1.viii.23. *Ammophila arenaria. Dr. H. Priesner.*
    A. rufus (Gmel.) Hal., 12 ♀♀.
17. Tazewell Virginia, June 9, 1915. *L. O. Jackson* (Hood No. 302). Swept from grass.
    A. rufus (Gmel.) Hal., ♀.

THE MALES OF THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN *CAMPSOMERIS* SPECIES WITH YELLOW METANOTUM (HYMENOPTERA, SCOLIIDAE)

By Dr. J. G. Betrem.

(*Malang.*)

Communicated by Sir Guy A. K. Marshall, C.M.G., F.R.S., F.R.E.S.

The difficulty of naming those males of the genus *Campsomeris* which are marked with yellow on the metanotum is well known to students of this group.

It has hitherto been almost impossible to identify males of the genus *Campsomeris* bearing yellow markings on the metanotum without examining the genitalia. The study of these is so laborious that the method is impracticable, when long series are to be named.

Since the publication of my monograph of the Indo-Australian Scoliidae

(1928, *Treubia*, **9** (Suppl.)) I have attempted to solve this problem. It has been found possible, by the examination of long series of specimens, to establish new morphological characters, and to test the constancy of the colour characters.

The following key has been constructed as a result of these studies, and it is hoped that it will prove of practical value to students of Indo-Australian SCOLIIDAE.

I am indebted to Mr. W. F. Jepson for undertaking the translation of my manuscript.

Key to the males of the species of Campsomeris *with yellow metanotum, occurring in the Malayan region.*

1*a*. Tibia III with yellow stripe externally. Subvertex mostly uniformly curved without fissura frontalis. Anterior ocellus sunk in pit . . . 2.

b. Tibia III completely black . . . . . 4.

2*a*. Mandibles quite black, apex brown . cf. 5*a*. *C. 4-guttulata* Burm., 1854.*

b. Base of the mandibles yellow . . . . . 3.

3*a*. Larger species. Anterior ocellus in a pit, bounded by steep sides posteriorly. Next to each of the posterior ocelli a long deep pit. Subvertex not swollen. Spatium frontale moderately defined posteriorly, a pit in the middle between the subvertex and the spatium frontale. A yellow stripe on the sides of the pronotum. Femur III only apically yellow, with one yellow stripe. T. 2(1)–5(4) with yellow band, rarely also T. 6(5) with yellow band. Scrobus yellow (always?) . *C. collaris* F.

Note. Some rare varieties of *C. 4-fasciata* run out here also. Scrobus of the specimens of this species are always black.

b. Structure of the subvertex mostly not thus. When anterior ocellus is in a pit as described, species very small with no yellow line on the sides of the pronotum and a spatium frontale that is not defined posteriorly . 6.

4*a*. Scrobus black, no yellow spot on the genae. Femora II with one yellow stripe or almost wholly black, never with two yellow stripes . . . 5.

b. Scrobus more or less yellow . . . . . 8.

5*a*. Mandibles quite black, apex brown, clypeus completely yellow or at most with an anterior dark spot, genae black. Coxa I black or a yellow spot anteriorly. Femora I with posterior yellow stripe. Femora II and III black or only apically yellow. T. 6(5) always without yellow band, rarely T. 5(4) without yellow band. St. 3(2) and 4(3) with yellow spot or rarely wholly black. Anterior ocellus large, in broad but shallow furrow. Ridge between posterior ocelli divided. Ocellar triangle with many punctures. Subvertex distinctly swollen and (not deeply) divided by fissura frontalis. Spatium frontale distinctly defined posteriorly . . . . . *C. 4-guttulata* Burm., 1854.

b. Mandibles yellow at the base . . . . . 6.

6*a*. Small wasps. Subvertex swollen. Spatium frontale not delimited posteriorly, forming a continuous curve with the subvertex. Only a small pit in the middle of the posterior margin of the spatium frontale. Fissura frontalis not distinct. A furrow between the posterior ocelli. Ocellar triangle with few punctures. Coxae I black or yellow. St. 3(2) and 4(3) almost always with complete band posteriorly; anterior ocellus in shallow pit with steep sides posteriorly. No yellow stripe on the sides of the pronotum. . . . . *C. marginella* Kl., 1805.†

* Only a single male of the species from Benkoelen (Sumatra) in my collection has been observed with yellow on tibiae III.

† The subspecies with yellow on the metanotum may be differentiated as follows :—

b. Larger wasps. Spatium frontale defined posteriorly. Usually a yellow stripe on the sides of the pronotum . . . . . 7.

7*a.* Anterior ocellus practically on the same level as the surface of the head; the ridge between the posterior ocelli not incised by a furrow; ocellar-triangle with few punctures. Subvertex uniformly curved, divided by fissura frontalis. Clypeus yellow at the sides or quite black, or almost completely yellow. Coxae I always black, rarely with yellow spot anteriorly. Femora III with yellow stripe (subsp. *servillei* Lep., 1845, Ind.-Austr. region) or black (China). T. 6(5) often with yellow band. . . . . *C. annulata* F.

b. Anterior ocellus in a distinct shallow pit, ridge between the posterior ocelli deeply incised. Clypeus almost always yellow.*
cf. *C. javana* Lep., 1845.

8*a.* Yellow spot on scrobus small, not extending to the lower margin of sinus ocellaris; stripes on femora II and III not reaching the base. Femur II only with one yellow stripe or second stripe very small. Coxa I yellow anteriorly. Clypeus yellow, dark spot on fore margin, but not in the middle. Genae with yellow markings, base of mandibles yellow. Posterior corners of mesoscutum with yellow spots. Yellow bands on T. 5(4), often interrupted or absent. St. 3(2) with interrupted or sometimes complete band; St. 4(3) with elongated triangular, yellow spots, St. 5(4) almost always black. Spatium frontale very indistinctly defined posteriorly. Ridge between posterior ocelli divided; ocellar triangle not very densely punctate. Fissura frontalis shallow, not distinct on subvertex. St. 2(1) with a smooth area which is nearly in the form of a triangle with sides elevated, forming a ridge extending as far as the posterior corners of the sternite. Anterior portion of smooth area more elevated than the rest of the sternite, sometimes forming a tubercle apically . . . . . *C. javana* Lep., 1845.

b. Yellow spot on scrobus extends to lower part of sinus ocellaris, two yellow stripes on femora II. If black spot is present on clypeus, it is in the middle. Spatium frontale distinctly defined posteriorly. Fissura frontalis distinct . . . . . 9.

9*a.* Propleurae yellow. Yellow stripe of the femur I reaching the base, trochanter I also with a yellow spot, the two stripes on femora II fused over a long distance at the base, and reaching the base of the femur. Coxa I yellow. Hairs especially on head and dorsally on thorax darker. Pubescence on the head yellow brown. Yellow spot on the genae larger, with very distinct interior angle, reaching the oral cavity. Base of mandibles yellow. Yellow band on St. 3(4) interrupted. Coxa III often with yellow spot. Elevated ridge between hind ocelli incised, ocellar triangle sparsely punctate. Anterior ocellus in slight depression, which almost reaches the spatium frontale. Fissura frontalis not very distinct . . . . . 10.

1*a.* Nervus recurrens secundus present . . . . . 2.
b. Nervus recurrens secundus absent . . . . . 3.
2*a.* Tibiae III exteriorly black. Celebes, East Java
ssp. *terminata* var. *minuta* Sm., 1858.
b. Tibiae III exteriorly yellow. Celebes, Moluccas, East Java
ssp. *terminata* Sm., 1858.
3*a.* Tibiae III exteriorly black. Formosa . . . . . ssp. *formosana* Betr., 1928.
b. Tibiae III exteriorly yellow. India . . . . . ssp. *marginella* Kl., 1805.

* Mr. Jepson showed me a specimen from the Wynkoopsbaai, Java, with only the sides of the clypeus yellow.

b. Propleurae black, yellow stripe of femur I usually not reaching the base, trochanter I black. The two stripes near the base of femora II often not fused nor reaching the base, when fused, black line between them long. Yellow band on St. 3(2) scarcely ever interrupted. Hairs more bright, pubescence on the head white. Yellow spot on genae not so broad without or with at most weakly developed interior angle. The black spot on the clypeus sometimes very large, so that only the sides of the clypeus are yellow. No groove at the top of the smooth triangular area on St. 2(1). Suture between spatium frontale and subvertex distinct. Anterior ocellus not in such a depression. Fissura frontalis distinct. More punctures between the ocelli
C. phalerata Saussure, 1850.

10*a*. Anterior ocellus in a slight depression. Femur II with black or brown line between the two yellow stripes on the underside at the apex. Bands on abdomen more yellowish-white. St. 2(1) with a longitudinal ridge, at the top of which is a longitudinal groove. Java, Borneo, Sumatra . . . . . *C. dohrni* Mant.

b. Anterior ocellus in a deep depression. Femur II without black or brown line between the stripes, these are wholly fused. Bands on the abdomen yellow-brown. Fringes more brown. St. 2(1) without such a distinct ridge and groove. Philippines, N. Celebes . . . . *C. aurulenta* Sm.

The identity of the males of *C. 4-guttulata* Burm. and *C. dohrni* Mant. has now definitely been established. Hitherto the former was included in the species *C. iris* Lep. (= *javana* Lep. ♂) (cf. Betrem, 1928, *Treubia* **9** (Suppl.) : 11; Pendlebury, 1932, *J. F.M.S. Mus.* **17** : 210; Betrem, *Ent. Ber.* **9** : 414), and the latter in *C. phalerata* Sauss. (cf. Betrem, 1928, *loc. cit.* : 103).

It seems to me desirable to give here a more detailed description of these males.

C. 4-guttulata Burm., 1853.

(cf. Betrem, 1928, *loc. cit.* : 115, ♀; Betrem, 1933, *Stettin. ent. Ztg.* **94** : 241, ♀.)

♂. Clypeus yellow, anterior margin often black, rarely a black spot in the middle behind the anterior margin. Mandibles wholly black. Genae black. Scrobi wholly black. Posterior margin of the pronotum usually broadly yellow. Tegulae yellowish-brown, anteriorly yellow. A yellow stripe on the sides of the pronotum which is usually abbreviated and sometimes absent. Posterior edges of the mesoscutum with yellow spots. Scutellum with two usually large yellow spots which are often confluent. Metanotum with a broad yellow band. The tergites 2(1) to 4(3) have a broad yellow band on the posterior margins, a similar band is often present on T. 5(4). The band on T. 3(2) broadly emarginate in the middle ; more rarely the bands are narrower. The band on T. 2(1) is usually broader in the middle than at the sides. St. wholly black or St. 3(2) with two small yellow spots or St. 3(2) and 4(3) with two yellow spots. Coxa I wholly black, sometimes with yellow spot. Femora I with yellow stripe posteriorly, femora II more or less yellow on the apex, femora III wholly black or apex a little yellow. Tibiae I and II with yellow stripe which often does not reach the apex; tibia III wholly black. Pubescence on thorax silvery. Hairs white, on the back of the thorax and head more yellowish-brown. Segment 6(5) and following segments with black hair, sometimes also segment 5(4) with black hair. Fringes of T. 2(1)–4(3) or 5(4) white, those of St. 3(2)–5(4) also white. Wings hyaline more or less strongly infuscated, especially the apical third. The anterior margin especially near the first cubital cell brown. A golden sheen on the surface of the wings. Veins dark brown. Hair on the anterior margin of the fore-wing dark.

Length, 18–24 mm.; length of the wings, 14–19 mm.

Before I knew that this form was the male of *C. 4-guttulata*, I named it *C. malayanus* and sent the holotype of this species to Mr. Pendlebury, the curator of the Selangor Museum at Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, who was kind enough to send me this specimen with many others for determination. I choose now this holotype as the allotype of *C. 4-guttulata*. There is no doubt that this form is the male of *C. 4-guttulata*, because my friend Dr. Y. v. d. Vecht has informed me that in the collection of the " Instituut voor Plantenziekten " at Buitenzorg there are males of my *C. malayensis*, which were bred from eggs of *C. 4-guttulata*.

Allotype : Langkawi Isle, W. Coast, Malaya, vi, Selangor Museum.

Geographical distribution : Paratypes :—

Malaya : 7 ♂♂ Langkawi Isle, iv, Selangor Museum (*Betrem*); 1 ♂ Kuala Lumpur, 24.viii.'34 (*Pendlebury*), Selangor Museum; 1 ♂ Tampat Kelantan, 27.vii.'34 (*Boden Kloss*), Selangor Museum; 3 ♂♂ Singapore, Selangor Museum, one of these specimens being named *Dielis agilis*.

Sumatra : 2 ♂♂ Padang, iv.'17 (*Leefmans*) (named by Schulthess *Elis lindenii*); 1 ♂ Medan i.'19 (*Leefmans*). Dr. Leefmans kindly presented these last three specimens together with all his other Scoliid material to me.

Java : 4 ♂♂ Tjapoes, Buitenzorg, on the flower of djarong, iii.'35 (*V. d. Goot*), no. 505, 506, 507, 532, Coll. Instituut voor Plantenziekten (*Betrem*); 2 ♂♂ Wynkoopsbaai, iii.'35 (*v. d. Vecht*) (*Betrem*); 20 ♂♂ Dessa Gadbengan near Wadjak, Res. Malang (*Jepson*), (*Betrem*).

Campsomeris dohrni Mant., 1903.

Betrem, 1928, *Treubia*, **9** (*Suppl.*) : 132.

♂. Clypeus yellow, sometimes with a black spot on the middle. Mandibles yellow at the base. Genae with a very large yellow spot, with distinct interior angle and, exteriorly, produced as a stripe on the exterior orbits. Scrobi yellow, the yellow extending to the lower margin of the sinus ocellaris. Pronotum behind broadly yellow, with a yellow stripe laterally. The hind edges of the mesoscutum yellow. Tegulae yellowish-brown, anteriorly with a yellow spot. Scutellum with two yellow spots. Metanotum with a broad yellow mark. Posterior margin of T. 2(1)–5(4) yellow. Band on T. 5(4) sometimes interrupted. St. 3(2) also with a yellow posterior margin, sometimes interrupted; on St. 4(3) and 5(4) the yellow bands are interrupted, St. 5(4) rarely wholly black. Propleurae and coxa I yellow. Trochanter I with a yellow stripe beneath. Coxa II, coxa III, trochanter II and trochanter III usually with yellow spot. Femur I broadly yellow beneath; femora II with two yellow stripes, fused over a long distance at the base and reaching the base of the femur. A short brown stripe at the apex of the femur between the two yellow stripes. Femora III with a broad yellow stripe, which reaches base and apex. Tibiae I and II with a broad yellow stripe. Tibia III wholly black. Tarsus I yellowish. Pubescence on the thorax silvery, only on the back more or less golden. Hair white, on the back of the thorax yellowish-brown. Sometimes also hair on the head and legs brownish. Fringes of the T. and St. 2(1)–5(4) white. Segments 6(5) and following with black hairs. Sometimes the fringes of segment 5(4) more or less black. Wings hyaline with a golden sheen, yellowish at the base, infuscated especially at the apex. Veins brown. Base of costa yellow. Hair on the anterior margin of the fore-wing dark.

Length, 10–18 mm.; length of wings, 9–16 mm.

Holotype : Soekaboemi, 500–800 m., Res. W. Preanger (*Verbeek*), 1933, Coll. Betrem.

Geographical distribution : Paratypes :—

Java : 38 ♂♂ Tapos, 800 m., Mnt. Gedeh, i, ii, iii, vi, vii, ix, x, xii, 1932, 1933, Coll. v. d. Vecht, Coll. Betrem (9 specimens); 1 ♂ S. Soekaboemi, Res. W.

Preanger, ii.–iii.'33, Coll. Betrem; 1 ♂ Batoeraden, Mt. Slamat, 10.i.'32 (*Drescher*), Coll. Betrem; 1 ♂ Estate Bajoekidoel, Mt. Raoeng, 450–700 m. 18.xi.'31, Res. Besoeki, Coll. Betrem.

SUMATRA: 2 ♂♂ Boekit Itam, Res. Benkoelen, vi.1935 (*Walsh*), Coll. Betrem; 1 ♂ Giesting, Mt. Tanggamoes, 1000 m.; 1 ♂ Wailala, Mt. Tanggamoes, Res. Lampongs, xii.34 (*Lieftinck* and *Toxopeus*), Museum Buitenzorg; 1 ♂ Loeboek Sikaping, 430 m., Res. West Kust Sumatra (*Hundeshagen*), Museum Buitenzorg.

It is not absolutely certain that the male described is the true male of *C. dohrni*, because I have never seen a bred male or one that was taken *in copula*. The only *Campsomeris* species that is not very rare and of which the male is not known is *C. dohrni*. Since male and female certainly belong to the same group and are also allied, it is not assuming too much to associate these two forms.

OBSERVATIONS ON SPECIES OF SATYRIDAE AND AMATHUSIIDAE FROM THE MALAY PENINSULA

By A. STEVEN CORBET, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C., F.R.E.S.

Mycalesis visala khasia Evans.

Mycalesis perseoides race *khasia* Evans, 1912, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **21**: 568; (♂ w.s.f. Manipur).

A long series of males and females from the Malay Peninsula shows no constant differences from typical *khasia* Evans (wet season form) from the Khasia Hills except, perhaps, in the less prominent white dot in the ocellus in space 2 of the fore-wing above, and, in the female, in the rather broader white discal band beneath.

The male clasper of the Malayan *visala* is similar to those of *visala* Mre. and *khasia* Evans figured by Evans (1920, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **27** : 354).

A female taken on Pulau Langkawi (31st August, 1932, *A. S. Corbet*) differs from any other *visala* in my collection, or in the British Museum, in the presence of ocelli of equal size in spaces 1*b* and 2 on the fore-wing beneath, and in the richer underside colouring.

Curiously enough, although now one of the commonest Malayan butterflies (in my collection numerous specimens from Kedah, Selangor, Pahang and Negri Sembilan on the plains and at altitudes up to 2800 feet), and differing distinctly from its nearest allies, *visala* was first recorded from the Malay Peninsula in 1933.

The five Malayan species, *Mycalesis mineus macromalayana* Fruh., *M. perseus cepheus* Btlr., *M. horsfieldi distanti* Mre., *M. visala khasia* Evans and *M. orseis nautilus* Btlr., are liable to be confused.

Although the last-named pertains to a different group of the genus, it bears a superficial resemblance to *khasia* in the more richly coloured underside, in which the inner edge of the rather broad discal band is sharply defined and shaded with purple-brown, and in the presence of a brown hair-fine line passing through the cell on each wing. The two differ distinctly, however, in that all

ocelli on the underside of *nautilus* are clearly defined and arranged in a very regular series; in *khasia* the ocellus in space 3 on the hind-wing beneath is shifted slightly inwards.

The three other species have a more drab appearance. In *cepheus* the ocellus on the fore-wing above is dark and small, and that in space 2 on the hind-wing is very obscure: on the hind-wing beneath, the ocellus in space 3 is moved inwards out of line with the others. The males of *macromalayana* and *distanti* can be readily separated on account of the extra yellow distal brand on the hind-wing above in *distanti*, but the latter species differs from all the others mentioned in having the ocelli in spaces 3 and 4 on the underside of the hind-wing equal in size.

Elymnias hypermnestra tinctoria Mre.

In a gynandromorph from Kedah (Padang Terap, 4th August, 1930, *A. S. Corbet*), both right wings and the left hind-wing are coloured as in the normal male, while the left fore-wing is orange with broad black bordering as in the *tinctoria* female: the apical portion of this wing is damaged. Both hind-wings have hair-pencils and the right fore-wing beneath has a nacreous area as in the normal male.

Elymnias hypermnestra nimota subsp. n.

♂ Differs from the *hypermnestra* subspecies *beatrice* Fruh., from the mainland of Malaya, and *nigrescens* Btlr., from Borneo, only in the larger size and the less deeply indented distal wing-margins. Underside darker and browner than in *beatrice*.

Wing expanse 64 mm.

Holotype. Malay Peninsula: Pahang, Pulau Tioman, 1931 (Malay Collector).

♀. *Upperside.* Fore-wing deep purple-black and markings as in *beatrice*, except that the fore-wing apical blue band is replaced by a white band washed with pale blue. Hind-wing dark chocolate-brown, except near the distal margin where it is deep reddish-brown with two or three white submarginal spots as in *beatrice*.

Underside. Darker and browner than in *beatrice*.

Wing expanse 72·5 mm.

Allotype. Malay Peninsula: Pahang, Pulau Tioman, 1931 (Malay Collector).

Elymnias malelas saueri Dist.

The female of *saueri* has not yet been described and appears to be very rare. In general appearance and in wing contour it resembles more closely the female of *E. nesaea hypereides* Fruh. (Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde*, **9**, pl. 87 d (4)), from Borneo, than that female from Siam figured as "*saueri*" on plate 87 e (2). The females of the Malayan races of *E. malelas* and *E. nesaea* are very similar, but the former is larger and has the ground-colour of the apical half of the fore-wing blue instead of pale purple.

♀. *Upperside.* Differs from the *hypereides* ♀ figured in Seitz in the deep blue colouring of the apical half of the fore-wing and in the pale, elongated interneural streaks being darker in colour and less prominent; these streaks terminate distally in pale spots, forming a submarginal series as in the figured Siamese "*saueri*" ♀. The pale triangular spot placed distally to the discoidal on the fore-wing is blue and the basal half of the wing is chocolate-brown. Hind-wing as in *hypereides*, except that the broad, submarginal band is replaced by a series of interneural spots.

Underside. Paler than the male but with identical markings.
Wing expanse 82·5 mm.

Neoallotype. Malay Peninsula, Kedah, Pulau Langkawi, 4th September, 1932 (*A. S. Corbet*).

Elymnias kamara erinyes Nic.

A female from Selangor (Ampang, 2nd June, 1929, *A. S. Corbet*), which constitutes the first record of this species from the Malay Peninsula, resembles the female figured by de Nicéville (1895, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **10**: 19; pl. R, fig. 10) from the Battak Mountains, North-east Sumatra. In the Malayan specimen the fore-wing bluish-white submarginal spots are a trifle more prominent and the ground-colour of the underside of the fore-wing and the basal half of the hind-wing is darker than in the Sumatran specimen. In the female type of *kamara* Mre., in the British Museum, from Mount Argent, Java, the distal half of the fore-wing is not blue-washed and the pale interneural spaces on the hind-wing are much reduced.

The Ampang specimen has a wing expanse of 79 mm.

Mimetic associations with Malayan species of *Elymnias*.

I have seen almost all the Malayan *Elymnias* species in flight and at no time was I deceived by *E. hypermnestra tinctoria* Mre. ♂, *E. hypermnestra beatrice* Fruh. ♂ and ♀, *E. dara darina* Fruh. ♀, *E. kamara erinyes* Nic. ♀, *E. malelas saueri* Dist. ♂ and ♀, *E. penanga penanga* Westw. ♂ or *E. esaca esaca* Westw. ♀.

On the other hand, some of the others call for special comment. Already I have drawn attention to the remarkable resemblance between the male and female of *E. kunstleri* Honr. and *Euploea deione menetriesi* Feld. and *Idea lynceus reinwardti* Mre. or *I. logani* Mre. respectively (Corbet, 1933, *Stylops*, **2**: 132). The first time I saw *E. penanga* ♀ f. *mehida* Hew. was among some bertam palms (*Eugeissonia tristis*) in deep forest, and momentarily I mistook it for *Euploea diocletianus* F.; on account of the unusual situation, however, my suspicions were aroused almost immediately and I recognised it as an *Elymnias*. On the second occasion when it was seen, its identity was never in doubt.

A male *E. nesaea lioneli* Fruh., settled with open wings on the road, bore a certain resemblance to *Danaus eryx* F., but a second specimen seen in flight in the forest was mistaken for a Geometrid moth. The first time I took the orange-coloured female of *E. hypermnestra tinctoria* Mre. in Kedah, it was mistaken for *Danaus genutia* Cr. or *D. melanippus hegesippus* Cr., and I always regarded it as a good mimic.

Both sexes of *E. panthera* F. were seen and taken on many occasions, and it never occurred to me that the species could be mistaken for any other. One day in the forest on Pulau Langkawi I saw in flight, and subsequently captured, what I took to be *Euploea midamus dejeani* Mre. or *E. dufresne harrisi* Feld. To my astonishment, the butterfly proved to be a female of *Elymnias panthera!* This mistake was made after five years' experience with the genus in the field, but it convinced me that the curious lighting of the tropical rain forests may make for effects which could not be predicted from an examination of specimens in the cabinet. On the other hand, I knew that the two *Euploea* species occurred in the Langkawi Islands, although rare on the mainland, and was on the look-out for them.

The Sumatran *Elymnias ceryx ceryxoides* Nic. closely resembles *Danaus sita tityoides* Hagen when in flight in the forest.

Tanaeris horsfieldi birchi Dist.

The only record of this rare subspecies refers to the male holotype from Singapore.

♀. *Upperside.* Resembles the male (Distant, *Rhop. Mal.*, pl. xxxix, fig. 7), but the fuscous colouring is lighter and the costal and distal bordering on the hind-wing is much more restricted. Resembles the Bornean race *occulta* Gr. Sm. ♀, but the hind-wing ocellus is not prominently blue-centred.

Underside. Resembles the male, differing from the Bornean subspecies in that the hind-wing dark basal patch is more restricted.

Wing expanse 88 mm.

Neoallotype. Malay Peninsula: Johore, 1910 (*H. N. Ridley*). In the British Museum.

It seems probable that this species, like *Danaus affinis malayana* Fruh., is confined to coastal mangrove forests in the Malay Peninsula.

Enispe euthymius corbeti Pend.

♀. *Upperside.* Ground-colour yellower than in the male and with the basal half of both wings darker. Markings as in the male but heavier and less clearly defined. Compared with the ♀ of the subspecies *tessellata* Mre. from Burma, the ground-colour is deeper and brighter red and the black markings are heavier.

Underside. Ground-colour much yellower than in the male, the markings more distinct and, on both wings, the discal band is inwardly broadly margined with purple-brown. Compared with the *tessellata* ♀, the ground-colour is more reddish and the markings are heavier.

Wing expanse 93 mm.

Neoallotype. Malay Peninsula: Selangor, Bukit Kutu, 3485 feet, 20th March, 1931 (*A. S. Corbet*).

OBSERVATIONS ON SPECIES OF NYMPHALIDAE AND RIODINIDAE FROM THE MALAY PENINSULA

By A. Steven Corbet, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C., F.R.E.S.

Ergolis specularia specularia Fruh.

A male from Pulau Dayang Bunting, an island off the coast of Kedah (1st September, 1932, *A. S. Corbet*), differs from nymotypical *specularia* Fruh. from Java only in the duller colouring of the fore-wing orange submarginal band and in the presence on the hind-wing of an additional thin black line anterior to the more prominent submarginal black line. (Wing expanse 47 mm.)

This is the first Malayan record of a species hitherto known only from Java and Indo-China: other butterflies common to these two countries and apparently absent from the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra and Borneo are *Terias laeta* Bsdv. and *Neorina crishna* Westw.

Phalanta alcippe tiomana subsp. n.

♂. *Upperside.* The representative of *P. alcippe* from Pulau Tioman differs from the subspecies *alcippoides* Mre., from the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra, in the more reddish

tinge in the basal part of both wings and in the broader black markings; in fact, in general appearance, *tiomana* is more like a Philippine than a Malaysian form.

Underside. The black markings heavier and broader than in *alcippoides* and the quadrate spot at the tornal angle of the fore-wing more prominent than in any other Malaysian form.

Wing expanse 44 mm.

Holotype. Malay Peninsula: Pahang, Pulau Tioman, 1931 (Malay Collector).

Two other males from Pulau Tioman are similar to the type.

Cirrochroa malaya malaya Feld.

The female of *C. malaya malaya* Feld. has not been described.

♀. *Upperside.* In both wings the distal half is pale straw. In the black apical area of the fore-wing veins 6 and 7 are black and not reddish-orange as in the male.

Underside. Slightly paler than in the male.

Wing expanse 58 mm.

Neoallotype. Malacca. In the British Museum. Three other females are similar.

Precis hedonia seitzi subsp. n.

♂. *Upperside.* Differs from *C. hedonia ida* Cr., from Java and Singapore, in that the paler discal band, which extends from the costal to the basal margin of the fore-wing, comprises a series of elongated spots (each separated from its neighbour by a vein), and is inwardly defined by a highly sinuate line. The hind-wing discal band is not broken into spots but is inwardly defined by an irregular line.

Underside. Darker than in *ida* and with more sharply contrasted markings.

Wing expanse 60 mm.

Holotype. Malay Peninsula: Pahang, Pulau Tioman, 1931 (Malay Collector).

♀. Differs from the male in the rather more regular inner edge to the discal band above and in the paler colouring on the upperside and underside.

Wing expanse 54 mm.

Allotype. Malay Peninsula: Pahang, Pulau Tioman, 1931 (Malay Collector).

Although the species is variable, the differences described above are constant in a long series of Tioman *hedonia*. I wish to associate the name of this new subspecies, which is so characteristic of Tioman forms in that it shows the tendency for the discal band to become macular, with Professor Adalbert Seitz, whose *Grossschmetterlinge der Erde* constitutes one of the greatest contributions to entomological science.

Doleschallia bisaltide pratipa Feld.

A male and female of *D. bisaltide* from Pulau Langkawi (January 1931) differ from the subspecies *pratipa* Feld., from the Peninsular mainland, in the paler colouring of the fore-wing, the more extensive yellow area in the costal half of the fore-wing and the appreciably paler and yellower underside. The female agrees with females of the race *siamensis* Fruh., in the British Museum, from Renong and Victoria Point, and, although the species is variable and the

differences between *pratipa* and *siamensis* are not very marked, it is more correct to refer the Langkawi form to *siamensis*.

Neptis heliodore dorelia Btlr.

Five specimens of *N. heliodore* F. from the Langkawi Islands differ from the subspecies *dorelia* from the Peninsular mainland in the larger size, paler orange upperside and the more restricted black markings in the distal half of the fore-wing (the orange spots in spaces 1 and 2 being confluent and not separated). On the underside of the Langkawi specimens, the ground-colour is paler and deepens in intensity at the edge of the narrow black markings.

The Langkawi specimens represent typical *heliodore* F. (♂ type from Siam in Bankes' Collection in British Museum) and *dorelia* is the mainland race. It is just possible that the two are not conspecific, but I could detect no differences in the male genitalia.

The rather similar *Pantoporia paraka paraka* Btlr. occurs both in Kedah and in the more southerly part of the Peninsula in light and dark forms, and there can be no question of these differences being seasonal.

Neptis yerburii pendleburyi subsp. n.

♂. *Upperside.* Differs from *yerburii* Btlr. (♂ type from Murree) in the smaller size and smaller and narrower markings. The hind-wing white median band is only about half as wide as in the nymotypical form and even narrower than in the North Burman race *shania* Evans.

Underside. Differs from *yerburii* in the smaller and narrower markings, and from both *yerburii* and *shania* in the less sharply contrasted colouring and markings.

Wing expanse 46 mm.

Holotype. Malay Peninsula: Pahang, Fraser's Hill, 4250 feet, 11th June, 1932 (*Dr. J. W. Scharff*).

A second male from Perak (Maxwell's Hill, 3800 feet, 19th September, 1929, *A. S. Corbet*) differs only in having the upperside markings faintly tinged with yellow.

I wish to associate the name of this new subspecies with Mr. H. M. Pendlebury.

N. nandina leuconata Btlr. and *N. yerburii pendleburyi* from the Malay Peninsula are very similar in general appearance, but in the latter the three upper costal spots on the fore-wing are shifted inwards and the spot in space 2 is distally quadrate and not round as in *nandina*. The underside colouring and markings of *yerburii* are more strongly contrasted, and the hind-wing white marginal and submarginal lines are equally prominent, whereas the marginal line is the fainter in *leuconata*.

The rather larger *N. soma gononata* Btlr. differs from the above-mentioned species in that almost all the white streaks comprising the fore-wing submarginal band are equally prominent and form a regular curved line: between this line and the discal white spots a narrow, irregular, pale sullied line can always be traced. The fore-wing cell stripe and the hind-wing white median band are appreciably narrower in *soma*.

Neptis harita Mre. and *Neptis vikasi omeroda* Mre.

In Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde*, **9**, *Neptis vikasi* Hsf. is confused with the very similar *N. harita* Mre. In *vikasi*, the pale markings of the upperside are broader

and whiter than in *harita* where they are sullied : a further distinction between the two species is that the discal spot in space 2 on the fore-wing is more or less quadrate in *vikasi* and crescentic in *harita*. *N. vikasi omeroda* Mre. is conspecific with, and closely resembles, the Bornean *salpona* Fruh., figured in Seitz, **9**, pl. 125 a (6). Both figures in Distant's *Rhop. Malayana* (pl. xvi., fig. 13 and pl. xliii, fig. 8) refer to *harita*.

N. harita was described from Eastern Bengal, and examples from the Malay Peninsula show no constant differences from specimens from Bengal and Tenasserim. In my collection are males and females from the mountains of Malaya (770 to 4000 feet) and females from the lowlands of north Kedah. A female of *N. vikasi omeroda* Mre. from the plains (Selangor, Sungei Buloh, 31st July, 1929, *A. S. Corbet*) is similar to females from Renong and Sumatra and differs from the female of *N. vikasi salpona* Fruh. in the white markings beneath being more strongly washed with pink.

Parathyma cama cardoni subsp. n.

♀. *Upperside.* Markings as in *cama* Mre. (Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde*, **9**, pl. 124 c (3)) but, on both wings, the pale submarginal line is almost obsolete.

Underside. Differs from typical *cama* from Burma in the much darker ground-colour and the more strongly contrasted markings. The white areas of *cama* are heavily washed with orange in the Malayan subspecies.

Wing expanse 54 mm. (Burmese females in the British Museum have a wing expanse of from 59 to 61 mm.).

Holotype. Malay Peninsula : Pahang, Fraser's Hill, 4250 feet, 13th June, 1932 (*Dr. J. W. Scharff*).

A second female from Perak (Maxwell's Hill, February–March 1929, *A. S. Daniel*), with wing expanse of 59 mm., is identical in colour and markings. The male is unknown.

This subspecies is named after Father R. Cardon, who has taken it on Maxwell's Hill (*vide* Pendlebury, 1933, *J. F.M.S. Mus.*, **17** : 396).

Lebadea martha malayana Fruh.

Examples of both sexes from the Kedah mainland (Padang Terap) and Pulau Langkawi differ from a long series of *L. martha malayana* Fruh. from the mainland of Malaya in the much brighter orange-red submarginal area of the hind-wing. The Langkawi specimens again differ from those from north Kedah in the presence of a prominent white cell-end spot on the fore-wing and in that the hind-wing black submarginal line is not inwardly bordered with pale bluish-grey : these specimens are referable to the South Burman subspecies *attenuata* Mre.

Tanaecia pelea irenae subsp. n.

♀. *Upperside.* Ground-colour rich purple-brown with the large spots in the basal half of the fore-wing washed with steel-blue. The markings on both wings exactly as in typical *pelea* F., from the Peninsular mainland, but the fore-wing discal band, consisting of a series of elongated, interneural spots, is pure white and contrasts sharply with the ground; outwardly the spaces between the sagittate markings of the discal band are filled in with black and the area between the band and the wing margin is lightly suffused with pale violet.

The hind-wing discal band is of the same colour as the ground, but lightens towards the costa.

Underside. The yellowish-buff colouring of typical *pelea* is replaced by pale bluish-green. Markings exactly as in *pelea*.

Wing expanse 77 mm.

Holotype. MALAY PENINSULA: Pahang, Pulau Tioman, 1931 (Malay Collector).

This remarkable subspecies is named after my wife, whose continued help and interest was responsible, in no small measure, for much of the success which attended our collecting expeditions.

Euthalia Hbn.

Although in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde*, **9**, Fruhstorfer treated *alpheda* Godt. and *jama* Feld. & Feld. as two species, there can be no doubt that they are conspecific, the first name having priority.

On several occasions it has been suggested that *lubentina* Cr. and *adonia* Mre. are conspecific. In the Malay Peninsula both occur and the females (I have no males of *E. lubentina chersonesia* Fruh.) are abundantly distinct: *E. adonia malaccana* Fruh. closely resembles the *adonia* ♀ figured in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde*, **9**, 129 e (5), while *E. lubentina chersonesia* Fruh. resembles the ♀ *culminicola* on pl. 131 a (5), but the fore-wing band is broader.

Euthalia kanda marana subsp. n.

♀. *Upperside.* Compared with *E. kanda surjas* Voll. from Borneo (Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde*, **9**, pl. 137 c (3)), the Malayan female is lighter and has broader and more regular discal bands which are followed by a white, diffuse submarginal area.

Underside. Resembles *surjas* except that, as above, the discal band is appreciably broader.

Wing expanse 59 mm.

Holotype. MALAY PENINSULA: Selangor, Ayer Kuning near Klang, 6th July, 1930 (*A. S. Corbet*).

A second female from Pahang (Jerantut-Maran, 19th April, 1930, *A. S. Corbet*) is identical except for the rather longer fore-wings (wing expanse 62·5 mm.).

♂. Identical with the male type of *surjas* Voll. from Borneo.

Wing expanse 56 mm.

Allotype. MALAY PENINSULA: Selangor, Ulu Langat, 12th January, 1930 (*A. S. Corbet*).

The male of *E. kanda* is not figured in Seitz: it is nearest to *merta* Mre. in general appearance, but is distinctive in the less concave fore-wing, the more golden-brown colouring of the upperside, and the much yellower colouring of the under surface. Altogether, *kanda* is much less ornate than any other Malayan males in the *monina* group of the genus.

Herona sumatrana dusuntua subsp. n.

♀. *Upperside.* In general appearance, nearer to *schönbergi* Stgr. from Borneo than to nymotypical *sumatrana* Mre. from Sumatra. Differs from *schönbergi* in the white markings on both wings being more extensively washed with faint blue and inwardly more clearly defined, in the dark costal area in the basal part of the fore-wing, and in the more prominent pale orange median spots on both wings. On the hind-wing, only a diffuse submarginal line can be traced.

Underside. Colour and markings similar to, but not so sharply contrasted as in *schönbergi*.

Wing expanse 76 mm.

Holotype. Malay Peninsula: Selangor, Ulu Langat, 30th June, 1929 (*A. S. Corbet*).

A second female from Pahang (Bentong Forest Reserve, 770 feet, 4th August, 1929, *A. S. Corbet*) does not differ.

♂. Differs from the female in the smaller size and the rather more clearly defined markings.

Wing expanse 62 mm.

Allotype. Malay Peninsula: Pahang, Bentong Forest Reserve, 770 feet, 30th March, 1930 (*A. S. Corbet*).

Charaxes durnfordi durnfordi Dist.

♀. *Upperside.* Differs from the male in the lighter, orange-brown basal colouring of both wings and in the larger white discal spots. The broad, white marginal border on the hind-wing is not inwardly suffused with blue as in the male.

Underside. Colour and markings as in the male.

Wing expanse 107 mm.

Neoallotype. Malay Peninsula: Selangor, 1929 (*H. Gunnery*).

Dodona egeon Dbl.

A female from Pahang (Fraser's Hill, 4250 feet, 13th January, 1929, *A. S. Corbet*), with wing expanse 41 mm., closely resembles females of *egeon* from Bhotan and Pegu in the British Museum: above it is more orange-red than in the Bhotan specimen while the colouring is deeper and the markings more contrasted than in the example from Pegu. It is quite distinct from *elvira* Stgr., from Kinabalu, which probably represent a distinct species.

Dodona henrici anu subsp. n.

♂. *Upperside.* Identical with the subspecies *fruhstorferi* Röber from Java.

Underside. Similar to *fruhstorferi* (Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde*, **9**, pl. 139 d (1)) but, on the fore-wing, the discal band is broader, particularly in the tornal area, and, on the hind-wing, the broad submarginal band which continues the fore-wing discal band is coloured orange in space 4 and has two prominent black spots on its distal edge.

Wing expanse 39 mm.

Holotype. Malay Peninsula: Selangor, Bukit Kutu, 3485 feet, 15th March, 1931 (*A. S. Corbet*).

This butterfly is figured in Corbet and Pendlebury, 1934, *Butterflies Malay Penins.*, pl. xiii, fig. 166 ♂, fig. 167 ♀ und. It is curious that the Malayan race of this strictly montane species should resemble more closely the Javanese subspecies than *nicévillei* Dohrn from Sumatra or *pryeri* Mre. from Borneo. It is quite doubtful if *deodata* Hew., from Burma, with subspecies *longicaudata* Nic. (Assam) and *lecerfi* Fruh. (Annam), is conspecific with *henrici* Holland, from Hainan, which extends from Burma (*angela* Gr. Sm. and *binghami* Mre.) to Malaysia and the Philippines.